

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1847.

{ NO. 4,444.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until further notice when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the MERCURY enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

JOB PRINTING.

HANDBILLS, SHOW BILLS, SHOE BILLS, LABELS, CHECKS, NOTES, STEAMBOAT BILLS, SHOP BILLS, CIRCULARS, TAX BILLS, BLANKS of all kinds, ENGLISH NOTICES.

LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c., EXECUTED AT THE—

MERCURY OFFICE,

No. 133 THAMES ST.

At prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage.

The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE 1847.

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

26 SATURDAY, 4 28 7 32 2 45 6 6

27 SUNDAY, 4 29 7 31 3 33 7 1

28 MONDAY, 4 29 7 31 4 30 7 57

29 TUESDAY, 4 29 7 31 rises 8 53

30 WEDNESDAY, 4 29 7 31 9 19 48

1 THURSDAY, 4 30 7 30 9 56 10 42

2 FRIDAY, 4 30 7 30 10 34 11 30

FULL MOON 28th day, 7th hour, 33m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.

BOSTON, do, 12 P. M.

NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M.

FALL RIVER, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.

WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.

NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.

Office open till 8 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

BONNETS!

Bonnets!! Bonnets!!!

AT THE

BOSTON CHEAP STORE,

CAN be found the largest assortment of Bonnets ever offered in this place, embracing every fashionable style of American, English and French braid, which must be disposed of within sixty days. Those who have not made their purchases, by calling at once, can procure a Bonnet at Manufacturer's prices.

June 12.

AUCTION

Notice

THE Subscriber having been re-appointed by the Hon. Town Council of the town of Newport, AUCTIONEER for the year ensuing, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public generally, and will be ready at short notice to attend to the sale of Goods, Wares or Merchandise, Household Furniture, Real Estate, Stocks of all kinds &c. &c., on reasonable terms.

Writing, Making out Accounts, and collecting Bills.—Being desirous of earning a respectable living for myself and family in my native town, I offer my services to my friends and the public generally, in Writing, making out Accounts, posting Books, drawing Bills of Sale, Deeds, Bonds, &c. and in collecting and settling Bills.—all of which shall be done with neatness and despatch. If more convenient for those who wish it, Writing will be done at their Office, Store or House.

CHARLES N. TILLEY,

Office 128 Thames street, up stairs.

Newport, June 5, 1847.

REFERENCE.—Stephen T. Northam, Esq.; Samuel B. Vernon, Esq.; Michael Frechman, Esq.

25 CHESTS Souchong,

15 half chests Powchong, 35

half chests Young Hyson, and

5 chests Hyson Tea, of fresh im-

portations, comprising extra and

fine qualities, just landed from

sloop Rienzi, and for sale at very low prices, by

WILLIAM NEWTON,

150 Thames street.

POET'S CORNER.

The gifted authoress of the following lines, (MRS. WORTHINGTON,) has recently deceased at Cincinnati; she was the daughter of the late Maj. M. P. Lomax, and was well known as a large contributor to the Periodical Literature of the day.

A MEMORY.

She was a gentle, quiet girl,
With darkly waving hair
Just parted in her simple way,
On a forehead low and fair.
No flush of brilliant loveliness
Was sparkling on her face,
But something tranquil and subdued
And touching in its grace.
She seldom smiled; but then she brought
No cloud on others' gloom;
And ever on her pale young brow,
A shadow seemed to be;
And then her voice was very sad
In its soft and earnest tone,
With a low and winning eloquence,
And a sweetness all its own.

Some hidden sorrow, on the past,
A darkness seemed to throw;
She never spoke of early ties
Or of pleasures long ago.
But in the daily, common cares
She calmly met her share,
As one who had no shrinking from
The trials life must bear.

No jest was on the placid lip
Where kindest accents hung
And never now, the careless laugh
From her still spirit rung.
But with a light and silent step
She moved among the throng,
Promoting in her noiseless way
The cheerful dance and song.
She had a pleasure in the sight
Of others' happy mirth,
Such as an angel might have felt
While looking on the earth;
For she was like an angel here,
So lovely and so pure,
And she hath passed where spirits are,
To dwell with us no more.

We miss the kindness of her voice,
And the beauty of her brow;
And the sweetest words we ever heard
Are silent to us now.
She never spoke the quiet grief,
Whose blight so early fell—
She had been gay once, they said,
But loved too long and well.

Fredericksburg, Va. JANE T. LOMAX.

OLD REMEMBRANCES.

BY L. BLANCHARD.

With song the wood was ringing.
When first of love we talk'd;
One wild bird 'midst his singing
Seem'd listening while we walk'd;
All May-like was the weather,
Though gold was on the grain,
As our hearts first drew together
In the old green lane.

The spring-light still is round us,
That bird attends our way;
The chain in which love bound us,
It clanks not as we stray.
In gay haunts now abiding
We falter not, nor feign,
For still we seem but gliding
Through the old green lane.

We dwell in places crowded,
But yet we live alone;
The more our thoughts are shrouded,
The more are they our own.
The worldly path is steeper
That tempts the bold and vain;
But our hearts for pleasures deeper,
Seek the old green lane.

From youth to age unchilling
Thus onward will we stroll,
Our earthly course fulfilling,
As soul were link'd to soul.
And still at last, late sinking,
Shall we, 'midst wind and rain,
Find shelter more when thinking
Of the old green lane.

HARDSHIPS.—Pleasures when they are self imposed, are intolerable grievances when they are required by our duty. What sportsman ever complains of fatigue, what card player of sedentaryness, what angler of solitude and dullness, what book-worm of confinement, what miser of poverty, what lover of slavery? Aye, but these annoyances may be endured with patience, because they are voluntary. Well, and what prevents us from performing with an equal good will the task enjoined by our station in life, and which all our ill will cannot enable us to avoid? We conquer our fate when we submit to it cheerfully. Vain repinings only serve to aggravate it.

So prone, however, are we to discontent and complaint, that even when men bear their real hardships with tolerable composure they are apt to invent imaginary ones, to which they cannot submit with any degree of patience.

People laugh at the fashions, and yet everybody takes care to follow them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANNERS FOR THE SEASON.—As we are now in the midst of a season of temptation, we would inform the ignorant in matters of public etiquette, that certain things are not yet settled as proper—precedent to the contrary notwithstanding; such as, walking on the most velvety grass in public places or private lawns—helping yourself to flowers that chance to obtrude beyond the fence or that invite your fingers between the slats—stoning your neighbor's fruit trees, to assist the "windfalls" in their descent—scribbling your name on every unoccupied surface—exercising your whittling talents on hospitable benches, &c. These things, we say, have not been decided to be good manners, although "old custom" might seem to some to have settled them so.—Salem Observer.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—We censure none for striving to appear well. It is a person's duty to make himself agreeable, if possible to all. But there is a disposition to show off, but too expensive dresses and a constant consultation of the glass that we cannot but censure. If you have a good form and a pleasant face, nature gave them to you and you have no right to be proud of them. If you are homely in your looks, all the dry goods, glasses, paints and curls in creation will not improve them. So be careful how you judge by appearances and never make pretty faces your especial favorites. The homeliest women are often the best and make the smartest wives and the most judicious mothers. Ye who would be really beautiful—see that pride has no lodgement in your bosoms—root out every lurking sin, such as vanity, ill nature, revenge and anger—and then show us the man who turns up his nose at you and we will point you to one low and grovelling in his nature and who is not worthy the love and confidence of woman.—Portland Tribune.

GEOLOGICAL WONDERS IN ALABAMA.—Dr. M. W. Dickinson of the Academy of Sciences who was sent from Philadelphia for the purpose of investigating the geology of the valley of the Mississippi, recently made a tour of inspection in that portion of Alabama, in which abounds the rotten limestone formation, which is particularly the case in the vicinities of Clark, Washington and Caliborne counties and has communicated to the New Orleans Delta some of the interesting results of his researches. He states that this formation is a huge coral reef, where gigantic branches shoot up several feet into a beautiful arborescent form in its original bed of the primeval ocean.—At its base are the fossil remains of the huge lugrodon shark, fishes, &c., many of the former from forty to one hundred feet, winding in serpentine form among the coral. Below this were found the remains of an extensive sea, the bottom of which was lined with a bed of shells varying from twenty to thirty feet in a fine state of preservation.

These beds yielded a great variety of shells, many of which may be still found in our present seas, and hence must have been of comparatively recent formation. Below this was found a huge oyster bed, imbedded in a blue marl or clay, in their original position. Some of these oysters measured fifteen inches in length, and weighed from ten to fifteen pounds. Succeeding this stratum were found the bottoms of several ancient seas, lakes and rivers, all yielding numerous fine fossils. Many of these fossils Dr. Dickinson has forwarded to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

DISCOVERY.—A curious source of revenue has been discovered in Egypt, which will help Mehemet Ali to carry out his improvements of road making, canal digging, and drainage. It is none other than that to be derived from fine linen in which the immense deposits of mummies are wrapped, when applied to the manufacture of paper. Calculations have been made, founded upon mummy statistics, which show the linen swathings of these ancient Egyptians to be worth twenty-one millions of dollars. If it be worth half the money it is no inconsiderable amount. The idea of turning the winding sheets of the defunct of thousands of years ago, into printed sheets for the intelligence of the living is certainly a novel one, and proves how utilitarian are the notions which the Egyptian sovereign is infusing into his people.

In pointing out that which out to be done let justice be rendered to that which has been done.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

WHEREAS, during the present year, the full term of a century will have passed away since the towns of Cumberland, Warren, (then including Barrington,) Bristol, Tiverton and Little Compton, were by a decree of the King and Council, declared to be re-annexed and re-admitted to the then Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; and,

WHEREAS, it is meet that such epochs in the histories of towns and communities should be observed and celebrated in some appropriate manner, and that the important events in every people's history should be kept in remembrance, and handed down from generation to generation; and,

WHEREAS, it is expedient, by proper means and for proper ends, to withdraw the attention of men from the engrossing objects of present pursuits, and from political and religious strife, to contemplate the future, and recall the recollections of the past; therefore, we, the Representatives of the above named towns, and of the Rhode Island Historical Society, having been designated for such purpose at the late annual town meetings, do hereby, in the name and in behalf of said Society ordain and project a Centennial Celebration, commemorative of said important era in our history, at TIVERTON HEIGHTS, Monday, July 5th, 1847, at 10 o'clock A. M., to be executed agreeably and in accordance with the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The reading of an appropriate portion of Scripture from an ancient copy of the Bible by the Rev. J. Reed, of Tiverton.

Prayer by the Rev. J. Boyden, of Cumberland.

Original Centennial Hymn.

Historical Oration, by the Hon. Alfred Bosworth, of Warren.

Original Ode.

Benediction.

After the Exercises, the company will proceed to partake of a Field Dinner and Rhode Island Clam Bake, prepared with express reference to the Celebration, and served up in the style derived by our forefathers from the Aborigines. No martial emblems of war will be displayed; nor intoxicating liquors mingled in the festivities of the day. A simple white badge in the form of a star—emblematic of Peace, worn on the left breast, will designate the Committee of Arrangements and officers of the day. A good Band of Music will be in attendance, and

"All the good people of the State" are invited to be present and participate with us in this unusual gathering of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims.

Steamboats will leave Providence precisely at nine o'clock A. M. in order to accommodate people from the Northern parts of the State, and reach the ground in season. Landing can be effected near the spot selected.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

S. C. Newman, Cumberland; Luther A. Martin, Barrington; Guy M. Fessenden, Warren; Wm. H. S. Bayley, Bristol; Thos. Durfee, Tiverton. Albert G. Greene, Usher Parsons, Thomas C. Hartshorn, Elisha Dyer, Jr., of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Rev. J. N. Sikes, of Bristol, Secretary.

W. P. Sheffield, Thomas Durfee, G. M. Fessenden, Executive Committee.

We subjoin the following extract from the European Times:

THE GLORIOUS WEATHER, to which we alluded in our last as prevailing in all parts of the three kingdoms, still continues. The sun's power increases daily, and every thing prognosticates an early and abundant harvest. The price of the public securities, under the genial influence of this gratifying state of things, is rising, the corn markets are falling, and money is to be had on more liberal terms. The heat is already beyond the average of summer, and the month of May, one of the most important in the year, has proved to be as fine as any on record. The importance of this blessed change in the atmosphere cannot be too highly appreciated. It has worked a change not less gratifying on the physical face of nature than in the spirits and dispositions of men. Unhappily the potato blight has again appeared in some parts of Ireland, and it is greatly to be feared that the ravages to which this esculent is again exposed, will not be less injurious during the present than they have been during the past year. Notwithstanding the caution which has been so abundantly given, there is reason to believe that a considerable quantity of potatoes has been sown—small, perhaps, as compared with former years, but too large as regards the poor people who still cling to it as a favorite article of food.

HOME EDUCATION.

From the Chicago Cavalier.

We are not a bachelor, but have attained to the state of double blessedness; and not only so, but the honors of this respectable position have been since advanced biennially in regular geometrical progression. We may, therefore, presume upon a right to speak of the Home Education of young girls and young ladies. Now it is our belief that the course of female education at the present day, is radically defective: the great end, being, not to make intelligent, useful, and agreeable members of society, but fine ladies. From the time the child leaves the nurse's arms till it blossoms into womanhood, all efforts, in far too many cases, are directed solely to this result.—The cultivation of the affections; the discipline of the mental powers; and a practical and thorough preparation for actual duties, are too generally esteemed of secondary importance, compared with the external graces which are to make a figure in society. And weak, fond mothers, never feel so gratified as when their daughters are able to exhibit the airs and flaunt in the plumage of fashionable fine ladies. If the world in which young ladies are afterwards to move, were an ideal world, as many of them seem to imagine,—if womanhood brought with it no cares; if friends were always to smile, and flatter, and caress, and life had no stern realities,—then all this might be well enough. But it is not so. And to many a one the spell, which at this blissful period promised but golden blessings in the future, has been abruptly broken, only to reveal to them, in the bitterness of grief, how poorly the ideal qualified them to enforce the actual.

The silliest of all notions that ever entered the minds of young ladies and of their mammas, is, that it is disreputable to be acquainted with any habits of useful industry. In this country, at least, where few parents can bequeath to their daughters, large fortunes; and where few husbands can support them in idleness, this, of all others, is the most ridiculous phantasy. There is certainly no reason in the nature of things, why young ladies should not be trained to industrious habits in such duties as are fittingly theirs, than there is that young men should not. Yet many mothers, who are fully aware of the absurdity of bringing up their sons in idleness, wear out their own lives in willing slavery, that their daughters may have the fashionable acquisition of not knowing any useful employment.

This is short-sighted and mistaken tenderness.—If, then, daughters are left without supporters, will this tender nurturing avail to feed, and clothe, and protect them? Or, in a more fortunate event, will it give the foresight, the prudence, the skill which the duties of mature life demand? Depend upon it, fair readers, however much more accomplishments may commend to the admiration of the flatterers, yet few sensible men want wives merely as ornaments to their household establishments, but as companions and help-mates in the duties and cares which inevitably devolve upon them.

What is there in the habits of industry that need necessarily affect unfavorably the accomplishments of a young lady? Any thing that should make them think meanly, or act unworthily? Any thing that should produce rudeness of conversation, or awkwardness of manners? Any thing that should, in any degree, blunt their perceptions of what is correct in taste, or becoming in conduct? No, nothing—assuredly nothing. Let them, then, learn to knit and sew, bake and clean, and cook dinners, and darn stockings, and other arts of accomplished house-wifery. It will impart to them a vigor of constitution; an elasticity and grace of movement; and a bloom of health that are a thousand times more endearing than the soft and sickly delicacy which is nurtured in luxurious idleness.

CAUGHT NAPPING.—The Buffalo Courier tells a good story of a farmer who sold his stock of corn much below the market price, all because he could not afford to take a newspaper! If he had expended \$2 for a good paper he might have pocketed \$160 more for his corn. Who pities him?

TO PREVENT LAMPS FROM SMOKING.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

A RIP VAN WINKLE.—The Railroad depot at Auburn, is situated, as every body knows, very near the State Prison. A few days since, while the cars were making their usual stop of twenty minutes, a passenger from the city strolled near the gate of the prison yard. It was the grey of the morning, and just then it happened that a prisoner who many years before had entered that gloomy portal, was liberated. The posts and wires of the telegraph instantly fixed his attention. After some moments of puzzled contemplation, he ventured to ask the gentleman above mentioned, what they were. It was not easy, of course, to explain at once to one so wholly ignorant, the nature and uses of this great wonder of the age; but a brief statement was given to the astonished inquirer. When, however, he was told that he might send a message by those wires to New York and receive an answer all in the course of a few minutes, he expressed his total incredulity, and went away indignant that after so long confinement the first man he met should attempt to dupe him by a tale so utterly incredible.—Rochester American.

GLASS MILK PANS.—At a meeting of the Farmer's Club, in New York, Mr. Skinner, editor of the Farmers Library, suggested the propriety of using glass milk pans as their being superior to any others. He said that in Holstein, in Holland, a famous butter country, they have been used with decided approbation. They are there made of bottle green glass, transparent and perfectly smooth, are 16 inches broad at the top and 12 at the bottom, with a rim about the edge to raise them by. The only objection to them is their brittleness; but this is guarded against by allowing the dairy-maids a dollar a year as "pan money," she having to pay ten pence for each pan she breaks. The dollar is found amply sufficient to cover the breakage.

HINTS ABOUT BED-ROOMS.—Their small size and their lowness render them very insalubrious; and the case is rendered worse by close windows, and thick curtains and hangings, with which the beds are often so carefully surrounded, as to prevent the possibility of the air being renewed. The consequence is that we are breathing vitiated air during the greater part of the night; that is during more than a third part of our lives; and thus the period of repose, which is necessary for the renovation of our mental and bodily vigor, become as source of disease. Sleep under such circumstances, is very often disturbed, and always much less refreshing than when enjoyed in a well ventilated apartment; it often happens, indeed, that such repose, instead of being followed by renovated strength and activity is succeeded by a degree of heaviness and languor, which is not overcome till the person has been some time in a purer air.—Nor is this the only evil arising from sleeping in ill-ventilated apartments. When it is known that the blood undergoes most important changes in its circulation through the lungs by means of the air which we breathe and that the vital changes can only be effected by the respiration of pure air, it will be easily seen how the healthy functions of the lungs must be impeded by inhaling for many successive hours the vitiated air of our bed-rooms, and how the health must be as effectually destroyed by respiring impure air, as by living on unwholesome or nutritious food.

In the case of children and young persons predisposed to consumption, it is of still more urgent consequence that they should breathe pure air by night as well as by day, by securing a continuous renewal of air in their nurseries, bed-rooms and schools, etc. Let a mother, who has been made anxious by the sickly looks of her children, go from pure air into their bed-rooms in the morning before a door or window has been opened, and remark the state of the atmosphere—the close, oppressive, and often fetid order of the room—and she may cease to wonder at the pale, sickly aspect of her children. Let her pay a similar visit some morning after means have been taken by the chimney ventilator or otherwise, to secure a full supply and continual renewal of the air in the bed-rooms during the night, and she will be able to account for the more healthy appearance of her children, which is sure to be the consequence of supplying them with pure air to breathe.—Sir James Clark, on the 'Sanative Influence of Climate.'

Always speak well of your friends, and of your enemies speak always good and never ill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.—A Portland shipmaster, in a letter dated at Westport, Ireland, May 20, alludes to the distress in Ireland:—

To give you some idea of it, the pilot tells me that on Clare Island, out of 1700 people, not over 20 have planted any thing—the rest are expecting to starve to death, or, as he says, "looking for it." All that can raise enough to pay their passage are emigrating, and many of the wealthy would do so, could they dispose of their property, conscious that if things continue in this state, it cannot be long before the starving people will trample all law under foot, in spite of British bayonets, and help themselves to food wherever it can be found.—The lords and landholders, too, will soon feel the famine, their lands bringing no income. None will hire them, or if they hire, they have no idea of paying the rent—consequently it will be but a few years, if something is not done to prevent it, before the whole country must become a wilderness.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—The population of that vast aggregate of streets and houses, known under the general name of London, was in 1841 ascertained to be very near 2,000,000; the annual increase since that date is calculated to be about 40,000; so that the present population is in round numbers, 2,250,000. The Post Office Directory for the present year enumerates very nearly 100,000 houses of business under the commercial alphabet, and about 26,000 names in the court and fashionable list.

A KING'S LONGINGS.—The African King, Maria de Gallyna, has addressed a letter to the Queen of Spain, in which he calls her sister, and assures her of his lively sympathy for her and the Spaniards, who are, says he, the only foreigners allowed to reside in his vast States. In this letter he furthermore curiously asks of her Majesty a three-cornered hat, with a large red plume, a coat with two long bobs, a cane with a gold head of the size of an orange, and a pair of red pantaloons corded with gold. Her Majesty has resolved to give the African King all that is asked, and also to add thereto a gold lace scarlet mantle.

RIO FRIO.—The N. O. Picayune has the following, in addition to the intelligence already published:—

"From Capt. Lanmar, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, we learn that the work of fortifying Rio Frio was going on rapidly.—The English courier, who arrived at Vera Cruz the night before the New Orleans left, said positively there were 20,000 Mexicans engaged in the work. Other accounts reduce the number to 12,000, but on this subject the explanation, we take it, is, that any number of men can be raised to defend the city—that there is scarcely a limit to the hosts that can be concentrated, if the means of feeding them can be procured. But, that these hordes are well armed and equipped, or possess any discipline, we have no faith. Their very numbers will prove an encumbrance when the day of trial comes."

From the N. O. Picayune, 15th.

We have seen a letter from one of the American officers now a prisoner in Mexico. It was dated May 28th. He had been promised his liberty again and again, but expected to be released on the 30th beyond a doubt. He writes that Gen. Scott was expected to enter the capital within eight days and he did not anticipate that any formidable opposition would be made to him.

Gen. Worth found in Puebla, a large amount of tobacco, belonging to the Mexican Government.

While exercising supreme power, Santa Anna, on the 22d ult., directed that every prosecution against military persons should be discontinued and all accused of offences be at once set at large.

El Republico urges strenuously that the seat of Government should at once be transferred. Then, should the capital fall, it urges, the Government will still exist, and form a centre of union and a rallying point. The editor urges the point with such force that we are persuaded he anticipates no formidable opposition to General Scott's advance.

We see nothing in the papers about the formidable works said to be going on at Rio Frio. We are inclined to the opinion that the resistance anticipated at this point has been much exaggerated.

The resignations of Gens. Bravo and Rincon were induced by an order of the Government bestowing their command upon Gen. Lombardini during their indisposition.

Gomes Farias, lately the Vice President, was at Guadalajara, the Capital of Jalisco.

We are at a loss to understand these various movements among the military chieftains of Mexico. We have the resignation of Santa Anna, Bravo and Rincon and the arrest of Almonte, all within the space of eight or ten days, and the departure of other generals to remote points, and Santa Anna during the time was exercising full sway, and extending every indulgence to the soldiers. It looks as though parties were marshalling their forces for a struggle for power among themselves, rather than to defend their country against a foreign foe.

A PARISIAN BEGGAR.—A blind man was recently walking upon the boulevard of Gand, at Paris, with his dog attached by a cord, when a thief passing cut the cord and snatched up the dog; but the blind man, rubbing his eyes, gave chase to the scamp, and belaboring him with his cudgel, forced him to drop the dog; after which he returned to the promenade to resume his character for a moment interrupted.

RECEPTION OF THE MOREA AT GLASGOW.—A dinner was given to Capt. Rand, of the ship Morea, which had arrived there with the Boston contributions for Scotland, by Sir Jas. Campbell and others.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 15th.

ARRIVAL FROM THE ARMY.—Yesterday morning, our citizens were taken by surprise, by the arrival of Lieut. Col. D. D. Mitchell, of the second regiment of Missouri volunteers, from Chihuahua. Col. M. was with Col. Doniphan's command, and, in advance, has made the most extraordinary march known in the annals of modern warfare.

We gathered, in a few minutes hasty conversation, that on the 5th of April, Col. Doniphan, with a portion of his command, left Chihuahua for Parrel, leaving Col. Jackson in command of Chihuahua. The object of this expedition was to capture, or disperse a kind of Government which had been organized there and from which exciting proclamations were issued. Upon their approach, the provincial government abandoned the place, and nothing was effected by the expedition. The command then returned to Chihuahua.

He then determined to join Gen. Wool's command, the term of service of the volunteers having nearly expired, and there being no prospect of any relief from the United States. On the 27th of April, Lieut. Col. Mitchell, in command of one battalion and some other troops, left Chihuahua, taking the direction of Saltillo.—Col. Doniphan with one regiment remaining. Col. Mitchell moved forward to Santa Rosalia, about one hundred and twenty miles, where he halted for Col. Doniphan.

Col. Doniphan, in the mean time, effected a treaty or arrangement with the authorities of Chihuahua, by which they stipulated, in substance, that, upon the U. States' traders paying the customary duties upon their goods to the authorities of the city, they should be protected in their lives and property, and permitted to trade in any part of the State. In the formation of this treaty, Col. Doniphan gave them distinctly to understand, that if the terms were not strictly complied with, their city should be destroyed and all the property in the State held responsible, by a force from Gen. Wool's army. It was believed that the terms agreed upon would be complied with and so confident were the traders that some of those who had left with Col. M., returned to Chihuahua when they heard of the arrangement.

Col. Doniphan overtook the advance party at Santa Rosalia, three days after the arrival of Col. M. Upon his arrival Col. M. was ordered forward, with an advance guard, consisting of one hundred of the best mounted men in the command, to Saltillo. In this command were Capt. Reid, and Lieuts. Walker and Hinton. With this force Col. M. proceeded on the direct route to Parras. When encamped about fifteen miles from the town of Mamepe, he was waited upon by a delegation from the authorities, who informed him that they had a force of four hundred men, prepared to resist his passage through the town, but that if he would go round, they would furnish him a guide and not molest him. The Col. replied, that he did not need a guide to follow the main road, and that he could not depart from the beaten track. When he entered the town, the next morning, the troops fled. He found a number of muskets and lances in the place, but not having the means to take them with him, he put the Alcalde and other authorities under pledge not to use them against the United States. His troops were here regaled with a public dinner, and treated in a very hospitable manner.

Further on, while passing through a portion of the State of Durango, he learned from his guide, that there was a fort, about fifteen miles from the direct route. He determined to attack it, and by a night march arrived there the next morning about daylight. He immediately summoned it to surrender, when, after a brief consultation, it was given up.

Without further interruption, Col. M. reached Saltillo on the 17th May, and left there for Monterey on the 23d; from whence he proceeded to the Brazos and New Orleans. His command remained at Saltillo, and it was expected that Col. Doniphan, with his force, would join them on the 29th or 30th.

We learn from Col. M., that Gen. Taylor, in consideration of the gallantry and noble bearing of the Missouri troops, had issued an order permitting them to bring home the cannon and other trophies taken by them in the battles of Bracito and Sacramento.

Col. M. spent a day at Monterey, and had an interview with Gen. Taylor. He learned from Gen. T. that he was anxious to move forward to Queretaro, but that, as present situated, it was impossible to do so. The whole of his limited force was required to garrison the country already captured, and keep open his communication with the Rio Grande.

CAPTAIN WEBSTER of the Massachusetts volunteers has arrived in this city on a leave of absence granted to him, to enable him to recruit his health and strength. It will be recollected that he has been appointed aid to Gen. Cushing, and has also been chosen Major of his regiment, although not yet commissioned.—*Boston Adv.*

CAPTAIN LINCOLN.—The fine milk-white charger rode by this gallant officer at Buena Vista, is now here in charge of the second Kentucky volunteers, who, with a delicacy and sensibility worthy of the bright fame of this distinguished regiment, have made arrangements to send this favorite horse of the lamented deceased to his distinguished and patriotic father in Massachusetts.—*N. O. Delta.*

COLONEL BAKER, of the 4th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, reached Springfield, Ill., on the 6th, and was cordially welcomed home. All along the route, the people manifested their regard for his bravery and worth by every attention which it was proper for them to bestow.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION was to be given in New Orleans on the 10th instant to the returned volunteers from Mexico—which shews the true hearts of the people of that noble city.

All the officers and men from the seat of war were to be received by a Committee of Arrangements. Carriages to be provided for the wounded—and the whole escorted by the New Orleans uniformed troops.

After marching through portions of the city, the whole were to be entertained at a collation to be prepared at the *Place d'Armes*. An address was to be made to them by S. S. Prentiss. The Commercial Bulletin says:

"We hope the Volunteers do not intend to 'dress up' for the occasion, as we are sure our citizens will be better pleased to see them in their 'Rough and Ready' style, just as they come from 'the wars,' and as they appeared on the field of Buena Vista."

The Victoria Advocate of the 3d says Col. Hays and his regiment have returned to San Antonio, where they will be disbanded. He had gone but a few miles west of the Neuses when he met despatches from Gen. Taylor informing him that his regiment could not be received.

This must be an error, as we received accounts some time since that Col. Hays was encamped with his regiment at Palo Alto, and would shortly march to join Gen. Taylor. It is probable that it is the regiment raised under Col. Curtis' requisition, made when communications were cut off between Gen. Taylor and Camargo, that has been ordered back.

Maj. Benj. McCallock left the Cuero settlement on the 31st ult., with a number of volunteers to fill up his company now in service in Mexico. He also takes out with him quite a number of Government horses for the dragoon and artillery service, which he purchased in Texas.—*N. O. Pic.* 15th.

LATEST.—GUERRILLA ATTACK ON THE SPECIE TRAIN.—By the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, which arrived at New Orleans on the 16th, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 11th inst.

By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst., for Puebla, under charge of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. The train had in charge \$225,000 in specie. One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack mules were in the train, which was escorted by eight hundred troops. The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst., and on Sunday the 6th, after advancing about twenty-five miles, was attacked by a large party of guerrillas. The place was well selected by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile, broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight work had been thrown up by the Mexicans, to obstruct our advance. The attack was made from each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time; the principal point, however, being the wagons which were supposed to contain the specie. Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed, though not those containing the specie. Two hundred mules loaded with subsistence were taken.

The American Eagle of the 9th says:—"Our loss is variously estimated at four to twenty men;" the check was so severe, that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent off to Gen. Calwallader, at Vera Cruz. The General left on Monday evening, 7th, with a force of five hundred men and four howitzers. On the 10th a part of the Voltigeurs also left, with four howitzers, to join the train. The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy being repulsed, fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some supposed they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received up to the 11th when the Massachusetts sailed.

NAVAL.—A letter from a naval officer, belonging to the blockading squadron off Santander, dated 2d inst., reports the inhabitants friendly. Commodore Perry was hourly expected, when the expedition up the river would commence. Their operations would be to the southward and eastward.

GENERAL MINON.—This officer whom Santa Anna denounced for want of skill and courage at Buena Vista, has published in the *Republicano*, a refutation brought against him. He declares that the assertion by Santa Anna, of the want of provisions and water in the army, is a falsehood. He states that he himself had cattle to the number of 600 head, besides maize and flour, of which he apprized Santa Anna. He further asserts that the latter's retreat was unjustifiable; that the manner of it was still more so—moving off in the darkness of the night, and leaving hundreds of his poor wounded soldiers to their fate on the field—more like a fugitive hiding from his enemy, than a General retiring to recruit his forces. It was to prevent these facts from being made public that he, General Minon, was persecuted, imprisoned and denied communication with his friends.—Truth will out, it appears, and Santa Anna will shrink into a pigmy by-and-by, from the inflated dimensions he gave himself, as the Napoleon of the West.—*N. O. Times.*

MILITARY POSTS ON THE ROUTE TO OREGON.—It is already known, that five companies of volunteers have been ordered to be raised in Missouri, to be employed in establishing military stations on the route to Oregon, as provided by an act of the last Congress. We learn that the government has determined to establish two stations, or military posts—the first, to be located near Grand Island, where the road to California encounters Platt river; and the second at or near Fort Laramie. The government has already given orders in connection with this movement.—*St. Louis Republican.*

BY THE MAIL.

FAITHFUL SHIPMASTER.—The brig Mobile, Capt. Theodore Bulkley, arrived at this port on Friday night, under circumstances that are highly creditable to her master. She left here some time since for Brazos, with United States troops, and was wrecked on Orange Key. The troops were taken to Havana, and thence to their destination. Capt. B. remained by his vessel, though deserted by his officers and his men, except two men and one boy, who share with him the honor of saving the vessel. Capt. Bulkley cut away the masts, and after she got afloat, rigged jury masts, and brought her along 1000 miles with only an awning for a foresail. She is a brig of 350 tons, and her crew is usually twelve men, from which it will be seen that her navigation by so small a crew is an act that must secure to him the highest praise.—*New York Express.*

FIRE IN CHELSEA.—The patent oil factory of Rogers, Turner & Co., at the foot of Mount Bellingham, in Chelsea, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss of Messrs. Rogers, Turner & Co. is about \$2000. They are insured for \$800 at an office in Concord, N. H. The fire was caused by the boiling over of a quantity of oil which was undergoing the process of distillation.—*Boston Journal.*

A Glasgow correspondent suggests that every vessel should carry at the bottom of her hold, as ballast, a quantity of chalk, with which one or two small metallic tubes should communicate. In the event of fire in the vessel's hold, by pouring diluted sulphuric acid through the tubes, such a quantity of carbonic acid gas would be generated as would effectually put out the flames.—*Mont. Cour.*

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN NEW YORK.—The workshop of Howland & Saffin, manufacturing jewellers, No. 43 Ann street, was burglariously entered last night by some expert "knackersmen," and the locks of the two iron safes picked, stealing therefrom \$2000 worth of gold finger rings, \$200 worth of unfinished finger rings, 23 feet of gold bracelet chain, 12 three stone cameo bracelets, about \$200 worth of engraved gold clasps and ear rings, some unfinished; \$60 worth of cameo breast pins, some of the settings not finished; between \$400 and \$500 worth of gold bars, scraps, &c., ready for working. The rascals left behind them three boxes containing \$5900 worth of gold ear rings, cameo breast pins, &c. These boxes they broke open, and in all probability they must have been disturbed, or they would, beyond a doubt, have carried them off. As far as ascertained at present, the loss is estimated at between \$4000 and \$5000. Mr. Howland was about leaving for Boston, and the three boxes, together with the other jewelry, were packed in order to take with him.

New York Herald.

"PROFESSIONAL" INGENUITY.—Last Tuesday forenoon, Mr. Samuel Quarles, of Salem, while attending an auction sale at the store of Carris & Co., 40 India st., felt a gentle movement about the region of his pocket-book, which was placed in an inside pocket of his coat skirts, and satisfied himself that all was right, as he thought by placing his hand upon the spot and feeling the calf-skin safe. The movement continuing, after a momentary interruption, Mr. Quarles looked over his shoulder and saw a tall, genteel fellow, with one hand ungloved, who turned leisurely, and left the store. Mr. Q. then took out his pocket-book, and discovered that the tall, genteel fellow had been professionally engaged, and that in a very scientific manner, by inserting his thumb and fore-finger into one end of the pocket-book and gradually pulling out its contents until they were about half way clear of the leather protection. At this stage of proceedings the thief thought it prudent to suspend operations, and left as described. If he had succeeded, he would have made a valuable haul. This seems to be a new feature in pocket-picking.—*Boston Mail.*

WOMAN'S SPUNK.—The following specimen of female spirit was displayed in Louisiana a few weeks since. A young man, who was dissipated, succeeded in gaining the affections of a lady, and the promise of her hand if he would reform.—He promised to do so, and behaved so well that the lady married him. After the ceremony his friends made him drunk, when the bride refused to have any thing further to do with him, and retired to single-blessedness again, and to this hour remains firm in her determination to neither see or live with her husband.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

MUTILATING TREES.—There are few offences more aggravating than the maiming of trees, which have been planted and reared with great care. The work and promise of years is blasted with a blow.—And yet this is one of the most common modes of a mean revenge. We think that the statutes should place this crime upon a level with burglary and other high misdemeanors against the peace of the State.—In Essex Co., N. J., lately, one of these unmitigated scoundrels has been found guilty of mutilating a number of fruit trees, and made to pay a fine of \$50, besides being lodged for one year in the house of correction. A light sentence we think.—We dare say that \$50 would not replace a single tree.—*N. B. Bulletin.*

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON, is now so near its completion, we understand, that it will be ready for occupancy by the first of the coming August. This is one of the finest structures of the kind in the country. Its exterior is composed entirely of granite, walls and roof, while its interior is equally proof against fire, no wood being used in its construction. The building was commenced about ten years ago, and when completed and furnished, its cost will something exceed one million dollars.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Traveller, Thursday afternoon just after leaving the dock in New York, broke her walking-beam, one end of which came down with a crash, passing entirely through the two upper decks, and demolishing in its course two flights of stairs. The other end, to which the piston-rod was attached, dashed into the cylinder, entirely destroying both heads and leaving the steam pipes open, through which the steam rushed with a frightful hiss, filling the engine rooms, and enveloping the whole upper part of the boat. The engineer had the presence of mind to shut off the steam and open the safety-valves. The steamer Globe, which came out at the same time and was abreast of her, came alongside, towed her into dock and took off her passengers and brought them to N. Haven. Fortunately, no one was injured, although many were much frightened, and there were several hairbreadth escapes.—*New Haven Herald.*

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On Friday afternoon, as expected Alderman Perkins was passing in a chaise, from South Boston Bridge to First street, his horse took fright at a steam pile-driving machine, and commenced backing towards the side of the road, which, though there is a fall of 12 or 15 feet, is not fenced in. Losing the control of the horse, Mr. Perkins sprang from the chaise just as it was falling over the precipice, and escaped unhurt. The horse, in falling, turned a half-somersault, and his back first struck the ground. He was somewhat injured, and the chaise was pretty thoroughly demolished.—*Boston Traveller.*

REVOLVING MURDER.—The Holly Springs (Tenn.) Gazette of the 28th ult. says:—A worthy young man by the name of Carpenter, was murdered on Saturday last, in the most shocking manner by a slave whom he was attempting to chastise. Carpenter was literally chopped to pieces by the demon—receiving many heavy blows from the edge of an axe on the shoulders, back, and other parts of his person any one of which would have produced death. The murderer was immediately apprehended.

On the Okaw, in Coles county, Indiana, on the 30th ult., as a Mr. Chandler, with his wife, his son's wife and child, another son, a daughter, and a Mrs. Mosely, were "on their way to preaching," in a two horse wagon, they were overtaken by a terrific storm, which blew down a large tree upon the vehicle as it was passing along, crushing to death Mrs. Mosely and the child, and so severely injuring Mrs. Chandler that she survived only half an hour. The others escaped unhurt.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a young woman in one of the Bernon mills, at Woonsocket, had her arm shockingly lacerated by machinery. Nearly all the muscles, tendons and nerves were torn from the fore-arm, rendering the hand useless, and probably insensible.

Martin Shay, charged with murdering John Reese, in December last, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. When the verdict was rendered the sister of the unfortunate man gave a heart-piercing shriek, and fainted away.—*Pottsville Journal.*

WICKED OUTRAGE.—Youngsters of city growth, who are left to the unbridled gratification of their natural waywardness, take early lessons in vice, and not unfrequently perpetrate crimes of a hideous character ere they emerge from boyhood. In this city the number annually sent to the House of Refuge is, comparatively, very large.—On Saturday five or six fellows, between the ages of eight and ten years, were arrested on the serious charge of having drugged one of their companions to stupidity, and almost to death with tobacco, and then robbed him of what money he had about his person. Two or three of them held him down, while one forced quantities of tobacco down his throat. Having stupefied him and fully accomplished their purpose, they left him, and in his helpless and dangerous condition he was found by a citizen, who instituted immediate means to restore him, and was only successful after the most persevering efforts had been made. After a tedious investigation, Mr. Cole was successful in ferreting out the guilt of three of the boys arrested. One was committed to jail, and the two others held to bail.—*Albany Statesman.*

LADIES' SACKS.—The ladies of Philadelphia have adopted the fashion of wearing black silk sacks—an idea said to be borrowed from the Oriental custom of putting all surplus ladies into sacks.—*Boston Star.*

MOST SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—A very unhappy occurrence in slacking lime.—Mr. John Haven, of West Hartford, attempting some weeks since to slack some lime for whitewash, with hot water in a boiler on the stove, had reduced the whole, as he supposed, to a liquid, but on adding another dipper full of water the whole exploded with a loud report, and scattered the whole mass about the room, throwing some of it with great force against the ceiling, and into the face and eyes of Mr. Haven, destroyed both his eyes, and so badly burning him that his life was despaired of at the last accounts. It is supposed that some of the lime must have remained dry at the bottom of the boiler, thus causing an explosion by adding the water when the lime had been heated.—*Woodstock Mercury.*

EDITORIAL MATRIMONY.—Married at De Ruyter, N. Y. on the 26th ult., by Rev. James Baily, formerly Editor of the S. D. B. Register, Rev. George B. Utter, Editor of the Sabbath Recorder, New York, to Miss Mary S. Maxson, daughter of John Maxson, Esq., formerly Editor of the Protestant Sentinel. Also, by the same, at the same time and place, J. D. B. Stillman, M. D. of New York, to Miss Caroline B., and Jason B. Wells, of De Ruyter, to Cornelia P. daughters of John Maxson, as above.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—There is a man now living in Kingston, R. I., who two years ago, was thrown from a hand car on the Stonington Railroad by which the lower part of his back, in the neighborhood of the hips, was broken or seriously injured. That part of his body which is below the injured part, has been, since the accident, totally devoid of sensation. Previous to the accident he weighed 180 pounds, he now weighs but 70. He was engaged to be married previous to receiving his injuries and since then the young lady in question has carefully tended him. Though thus reduced, he seems to enjoy himself and is much pleased to have any one call and converse with him.—*Boston Jour.*

A young man (!) by the name of Scott, of Moultrie county, Illinois, a few days since murdered a young lady, with whom he had some improper correspondence. Rifle in hand, he went with his brother to where the girl was at work at a well or spring, and after a few minutes conversation, started to leave them, when Scott deliberately shot her dead in her tracks. The bullet entered the back part of her head, and was taken out at the cheek bone. Scott was arrested, and awaits his trial.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

NEW AND TRUE.—A pretty child—charming little three year old—was, no long ago, presented with that most tormented of pets, a nursery kitten, saved from the drowning that awaited the birth of its brothers and sisters. A short time afterwards, a pair of twins were added to the family circle. On being taken into the nursery to see them, she gazed on them for some time looking from one to the other with much curiosity. Then, putting one of the plump rosy cheeks with her little finger, she said, "I think we will keep this one, papa."

ANOTHER CLERICAL DELINQUENT.—Mr. Ward, from Batimore, professing to be a Baptist preacher, has eloped with the daughter of a respectable citizen of Evansburgh, Pa. He had succeeded in getting a congregation. He boarded in the family of a respectable man by the name of Mills. Mr. Mills had a daughter Sarah, a young girl of 17 or 18 years of age, to whom it is thought the Reverend pretender made love, and on Thursday last the enamored pair started together eastward. The last that was heard of them was that they had taken the direction of Bellefonte, or up the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. What makes this rascal's conduct in this affair still worse is, that he has at this time a wife and children in Baltimore.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 17.—On Monday last, the 14th inst., on Price Hill in this county, at 5 P. M., a young man by the name of Broadhead, of Massachusetts, was attacked by fifteen men dressed in disguises and masked, in the Indian style, with pistols, &c., while on his way to Kingston, Ulster co., where he was subpoenaed as a witness, and himself, horse and wagon were taken from the turnpike road into the mountains, some eighty rods or more, his trunk broken open, his papers taken therefrom, strewed upon the grass and destroyed; his pockets searched and robbed of their contents, \$203, and himself shamefully treated, being stabbed three times and received severe wounds in the leg. He was detained until 10 o'clock in the evening, when he was left by the gang. This Mr. Broadhead had been out collecting interest, on the sale of lots of land sold a number of years ago, for his uncle.

GREAT CASTING.—The New York papers record the casting, on Saturday afternoon, of the bed plates for the engines of the steamship United States, one of the contemplated line of packets between New Orleans and Liverpool. About twenty-seven tons of iron were melted, and the plates, when dressed off, will weigh some twenty-four tons. This is the largest casting ever effected in America, and the operation was in all respects successfully performed at the works of Messrs. Secor & Co. The cost of the engines will be \$115,000, and the ship will be a splendid vessel of 2200 tons and over 1000 horse power.

EPPE'S THE MURDERER.—The Lynchburg Republican publishes a letter from a Virginia volunteer to his friend in this city, dated China, Mexico, April 16, 1847, from which we take the following extracts:—

"Should we be discharged in Mexico, a large party of us have formed the plan of purchasing mules and ponies, and making our way home through Texas and the interior of Louisiana. This would really be a pleasant excursion. The Petersburg Volunteers intend doing so any way, I understand, and will take San Antonio in their route, near which place resides Mr. Candridge Eppe, whom they vow to capture and take back to Virginia. I wish they may succeed."

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—A hearty damsel from Pennsylvania was a cabin passenger on a late trip of the Trenton from Pittsburgh. As she was one day leaning over the railing, her eye fell upon a fine looking young fellow, a deck passenger, who returned her glance with interest. Both were "struck in a heap," and during the two days that passed before the boat reached Cincinnati, the fascinated parties met frequently upon a grindstone, (the only substitute for a shady bank,) and resolved upon a "better and worse" venture. Our informant, who was a passenger, left the happy couple on the levee, inquiring the nearest way to a magistrate's.—*Cincinnati Signal.*

SAM PATCH AGAIN.—The Summit (Ohio) Beacon says Moses Beans, a young man at Cuyahoga Falls, who has been laboring under mental derangement for several weeks past, and who, some two weeks ago attempted to cut his throat, while walking in company with a friend on the bank of the river at Cuyahoga Falls on Saturday morning last sprang from his friend and leaped off the rocks into the river at a height of 60 or 70 feet, and received no apparent injury.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORN., JUNE 26, 1847.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of this State met at this town on Tuesday last, and formed a quorum. The following is an account of their proceedings.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

MORNING.—House.—The House met at 10 o'clock. The Speaker in the chair. The House being organized the Senate was invited to join the House, and open the session with prayer.

The Senate joined the House and the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Mr. Brewer, rector of Trinity Church.

The two bodies separated.

The Docket of unfinished business was then read.

Mr. Hidden, presented a Bill relating to Gauging and Gaugers. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

Petition of Engine Co. No. 9, of Providence, for leave to increase the number of its members, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The House voted to take up the Docket of unfinished business on Thursday.

The House adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.—House.—The House met at 3 o'clock.

Sundry accounts against the State were presented.

Petitions of Mary L. Ruggles were referred, one to the Committee on Judiciary, and the other to the Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Wm. C. Gibbs et al in relation to the passage of act relative to the limiting of the liabilities of corporations for manufacturing purposes, and Petitions from Warren and Bristol on the same subject, were referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The Committee on Corporations reported a bill in relation to the liabilities of Corporations. The report was received, passed to a second reading, and was ordered to be printed.

Memorial from the Board of Aldermen of Providence for a revision of the "Poor Law." The Memorial was accompanied by a Bill, which provides that any owner, master or officer of any steamboat or vessels bringing any poor persons into this State, shall give bond that no such poor person shall become a charge to any town or city under five years after their arrival in the State. Railroad Companies are liable under the same provision, and are also required to furnish a schedule of the name, age, and sex of every poor person conveyed by them into any town or city in the State; and for every day's neglect to furnish such schedule, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, and in addition, shall be liable for all expenses which such persons shall occasion the town where they are left. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A bill providing for taking an estimate of the ratable property in this State. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of Wickford Fire Co. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Central Baptist Church, Newport. Referred to the Committee on Education.

The House adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, June 23.

MORNING.—House.—The House met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The Speaker in the Chair.

Petition of John Gardner, et al., in relation to the Blackstone Canal Corporation. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Bosworth, authorizing the Commissioners on the Boundary Line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, to obtain copies of certain documents from England relative to said line, now in the Secretary's office of the State of Massachusetts; to place the same in the Secretary's office of this State, and to draw upon the Treasury for a sum necessary for said purpose. Passed.

Memorial from certain citizens in Providence, praying for the passage of an Act limiting the liabilities of stockholders in manufacturing corporations. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Barney Merry, et al., for commutation of tolls on the Pawtucket Turnpike. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Sundry petitions for remission of fine and costs incurred by a violation of the License Law, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a Bill in revision of the "Poor Law," agreeable to the petition of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Providence. Read and referred back to the Committee.

Sundry petitions for liberation were referred to the Committee on Convicts Petitions.

A Bill relating to jurors in the County of Providence, was reported by the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution appointing commissioners to define the boundary line between the towns of Coventry and Warwick, was referred to the Committee on Corporation.

A committee was appointed to ascertain the true limits of the jail yard in the town of Newport.

AFTERNOON.—House.—Edwin C. Larned, Esq., having resigned his office as Clerk of the House, Wingate Hayes, Esq., of Providence, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Sundry accounts against the State were presented.

The accounts of the Truro Fund having been examined and found correct, were appropriately referred.

The town of North Kingstown was empowered to appoint a complainant against violators of the License Law in that town.

Sundry accounts against the State were allowed.

Petition of Jonathan M. Whitney for liberation. Granted.

Petition of the Central Baptist Church, in Newport, for an act of incorporation. Granted.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to present a Bill authorizing town Councils to make plats of roads where such plats do not now exist, was adopted.

Petition of Wm. Murphy for liberation. Granted.

Petitions of Lacellus Maxwell, and John Kelly for liberation. Granted.

The House adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

NEWPORT, Thursday, June 24.

A Bill incorporating the Rhode Island Home Missionary Society, was reported by the Committee on Corporations. Report read, adopted and an Act passed.

Petition of John Walsh, et al., for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Providence Mutual Assistance Society. Granted.

Petition of Henry Anthony, et al., for an Act of incorporation under the name of the American Mutual Life Insurance Co. Granted.

A Bill to incorporate the Rhode Island Magnetic Telegraph Company, passed after a short discussion, in which Messrs Ballou, Ames, Sherman and Cranston took part.

A Bill incorporating the Hope Company passed.

The Docket of Private Petitions was taken up.

The petitions of the Blackstone Canal Corporation; Ezekiel Fowler, et al.; Eli Pond, et al., and Alvin Jenks, et al., were continued to next session.

Edward Clarke was elected Treasurer of the Jewish Synagogue Fund by the Senate. Concurred in by the House.

An Act in revision of "Poor Law" of this State, was passed.

The Bill in relation to Manufacturing Companies taken up and passed, after a few unimportant amendments.

The petition of Coomer Haile, et al., was then taken up, and Mr. Blake commenced his argument for the respondents. There not being time for a full hearing, it was postponed to the January session.

The Judiciary Committee reported a Bill in relation to the powers of the Supreme Court.

An Act from the Senate to provide for the voluntary incorporation of Library or Academic Associations was received, read first and second time, and referred to Com. on Education. The Act provided that any three or more persons may become a body corporate, for the above purposes, by complying with its provisions, without applying to the Legislature.

The amendment to the Act incorporating the Central Baptist Church was concurred in by the House.

An Act in relation to Gauging and Gaugers was reported by the Judiciary Committee, read and passed.

Petition of Caleb Greene for restoration of privileges, granted.

The Trustees of Long Wharf Newport, were empowered to erect a dolphin.

NEWPORT, Friday, June 25.

An act introduced by Mr. Cranston for taking an estimate of the rateable property in this State led to a long debate which occupied the House most of the day, was postponed to the next session by a vote of 37 yeas to 21 noes.

The Committee on Finance introduced a bill for increasing the Bank Tax, which was postponed to the next session.

Petition of Trinity Church for an amendment of Charter was granted.

A number of private petitions were granted.

Petition of Providence Marine Artillery for a change of Gun Carriages was granted.

Petition of Providence Glass Company for an act of Incorporation—was granted.

Petition of Providence and Portsmouth Coal Company for an act of Incorporation—passed.

A number of petitions of Manufacturing Companies for Incorporation were granted.

A Resolution for printing 3000 copies of Judge Durfee's Discourse, before the Historical Society—passed.

Resolution for printing 1000 copies of Mr. Barnard's School Report—passed.

Sundry accounts were allowed.

The Assembly adjourned at a late hour last evening to meet again at Saint Kingstown on the last Monday of October.

The following fishing vessels have been seized for a violation of their Licenses, by the Revenue Cutter Jackson, Captain Walden, and are now lying in our harbor:

Schooners Enterprise, Ocean, Pacific, Pearl, Reindeer, and Warren, all of the port of Newburyport, the schooner Pearl, of the port of Gloucester, in the district of Massachusetts, the schooners Citadel, Florence and Excelsior, all of the port of Wellfleet, in the District of Barnstable, and the schooner Constantine, of the port of Portsmouth, in the District of New Hampshire, being duly licensed according to the laws of the United States, for the *Cod Fishery*.

And the schooner Pioneer, of the said port of Newburyport, being duly licensed according to the laws of the United States, "for the *Coasting Trade*."

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President of the United States was in Philadelphia on Wednesday and Thursday last. He was to leave that city for New York on Friday morning, and arrive there about noon on that day.

He will remain in New York until Monday morning, and will then continue his journey to Boston via New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield, probably stopping at Hartford over night. He will arrive in Boston about noon on Tuesday, 29th. On Wednesday following he will proceed to Lowell. He will probably remain in Lowell over night, and on Thursday July 1st, he will visit Concord, N. H., returning in season to reach Portland on Friday.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AT NEW YORK.—

The Express of yesterday says:—The President landed at Castle Garden at 2 1/2 o'clock, amid discharges of artillery.

Major Brady in behalf of the city welcomed him and offered him the hospitalities of the city. The President replied in a few brief words, thanking him for the kindness and courtesy extended.

At Amboy the corporation found Mr. Polk in waiting, having arrived before the New York boat got along.

THE BAY STATE.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal in answer to a communication published in their paper of the 18th, in which the conduct of Capt. Comstock of the Bay State, is censured for making a passage from Fall River to New York on Monday night, the 14th inst., during a gale,—while the conduct of the captains of the other boats are commended for their good judgment in returning to port. The writer in answer says:—

"No comparison whatever can be made between the ability of the Bay State and any other boat on the Boston lines, for the navigation of Long Island Sound. The Bay State is a sea-going steamer, and the others are river boats, and the events of Monday night sufficiently proved this; for the Bay State left Fall River at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, P. M., made a land at Newport occupying thirty minutes, and arrived at New York at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, which makes eleven hours and thirty minutes running time, being one hour longer than the average length of her passages, and no passenger on board was the least inconvenienced from the wind or sea. She behaved admirably, and in fact many of the passengers were amazed the day following to find the gale had been so severe that the Oregon, after two unsuccessful attempts, was obliged to remain in Stonington until the evening of Tuesday. The Knickerbocker made an attempt and failed to make the passage, laying over until her next trip, at Allyn's Point."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Benjamin Cowell Collector of the Customs, Providence, R.I., in the place of Hezekiah Willard, deceased.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE CHANGE.—The Postmaster General has instructed his deputies throughout the Union to forward in the mails, without prepaying, all newspapers coming from the offices of publication.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, June 21, 1847. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 480 Beef Cattle, 10 yoke of Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 1100 Sheep, and 600 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Sales quick. We quote first quality \$7 50 a 7 75; second \$6 50 a \$7; third \$5 a 6 50.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$24, \$28, and \$7.

Sheep.—Sales at 2 25, 2 50 \$3 and 3 30.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 54c for Sows and 64c for Barrows. At retail from 64 to 74c.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, June 21, 1847.

WOOL.—The demand during the past week has been very good, and sales have been made to a large extent. The market is almost entirely bare of fleece wool, and what little remains on hand is held at prices which manufacturers do not seem willing to give, as they are expecting the new clip to come in soon. No new wool has yet arrived, and owing to the great quantity of other freight coming forward, which pays better than wool, considerable time will yet elapse before any is received. We learn from various sections of the country, that the wool is being bought at about last year's prices; though in some quarters extremely high prices have been paid, which must result in a great loss to purchasers. There is nothing to warrant a higher price in the country, than was paid last season. Pulled wool remains about the same as at our last report; sales to a large extent have been made during the week, at previous rates. We hear of no large transactions in foreign.

Prices of Wool.—Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 50; American Full Blood, do, 40 a 45; do 36 a 38; do 32 a 33; do 4 and common do 28 a 30; Extra Northern pulled lamb 38 a 42; Super do do 33 a 35; No. 1 do do 28 a 30; 2 do do 19 a 20; 3 do do 14 a 15.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Sales of Western Canal Flour on Thursday at \$7 a \$7 3/4; Southern Flour nominal. Sales of prime yellow Corn from 98 to 100 cents, and mixed lots 90 a 96. Rye at 100 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TR. REV. MR. GILES will preach at the Union Meeting House in Portsmouth, to-morrow, at 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

REV. JOHN O. CHURLES, D. D., pastor of the second Baptist Church, and Society, will commence his stated ministry on the first Lords day in July, (the 4th day of the month.) Services will be attended morning, afternoon and evening.

HO! HO! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU? Well that is a misfortune and not a crime; but to remain bald, when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of JAY'S Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by any thing of the kind.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by Dr. R. H. HAZARD, Near the State House, Newport, R. I.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. FELIX PECKHAM to Miss SARAH PECKHAM, daughter of the late Augustus Peckham, Esq.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Brewer, Mr. CHARLES L. STANHOPE to Miss ANNE, youngest daughter of Mr. Moses Norman.

In South Kingstown, 15th inst., Isaac P. Rodman to Sally, second daughter of Hon. L. H. Arnold, both of S. K.

In Wakefield, at the Ascension Church, by the Rt. Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, the Rev. James H. Carpenter, Rector of said church, to Miss Mary Hoxie, daughter of the late Doct. George Hazard, of South Kingstown.

In New York, on Wednesday the 16th inst., Mr. GEORGE S. WARD, to Miss HANNAH JUSTIN, both of this town.

At the Legation of the United States, in Paris, on the 30th of April, by Rev. J. Joel Audubert, the Rev. ROMEO ELTON, D. D., late Professor in Brown University, R. I., to Miss PROTHESIA S. Goss, of London.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Wednesday the 23d inst., ROBERT STEVENS, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

In this town on Tuesday last, CAROLINE MADISON, infant daughter of Mr. HIRSH MADISON, aged 5 months and 4 days.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. EVELINE J.

wife of Capt. William Smiley, and daughter of Mr. Otis Chaffee, aged 36 years.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence in Prospect Hill street, without further invitation.

Same day, after a lingering illness, Miss SUSAN R. TULEY, in the 56th year of her age, daughter of the late Mr. William Tuley.

Funeral this afternoon, at 2 1/2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Thomas Townsend, in Clarke street, which relations and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

At the Newport Asylum, on Sunday last, KEZIAH BISSEL, in the 55th year of her age.

At Little Compton, on the 20th, Miss MARY TOMPKINS, widow of Mr. James Tompkins, aged about 80 years.

In Smithfield, R. I., June 16th, Mrs. PABER, wife of Mr. Timothy Tyler, aged 49 years.

In Providence, on Saturday morning 19th inst., Miss MARTHA B., daughter of the late Nicholas B. Northup, Esq.; JAMES N. DAVIS, in the 22d year of his age; CLARISSA H., wife of Wm. A. Wardwell, in the 28th year of her age.

At sea 6th inst, on board ship Trenton, on the passage from New Orleans to Boston, Mr. CHRISTOPHER O. ARNOLD, of Centerville, Warwick, R.I., aged 60 years.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, June 19.

Sch'r Gipsy, Clark, fm Philadelphia; Darius, Nickerson, fm Boston for Philadelphia.

Sloop Ann B. Holmes, Brown, fm Albany for Fall River.

SUNDAY, June 20.

Sch'r Old Hundred, Mitchell, fm Harrington for New York; Freeman, Burton, fm Thomaston for New York; Fern, fm do for do; Diamond, Withman, fm do for do.

MONDAY, June 21.

Sch'r Yantic, Bugbee, fm North Carolina.

Sloops Mary Nichols, Spencer, fm East Greenwich for Nantucket; Tecumseh, Ash, fm Providence for New York.

TUESDAY, June 22.

Bark Huma, Weeden, fm Ghent, with 9 Cabin and 125 Steerage passengers, for New York.

Sch'r Victory, Childs, fm Mill Stone Point for Old Town.

Sloop Willard, Dennis, fm New York for Providence.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

Ship Envoy, Parker, fm Providence for New Bedford.

THURSDAY, June 24.

Sch'r Darius, Nickerson, fm Fall River for Boston; Richard Borden, Abbott, fm do for Albany.

FRIDAY, June 25.

Sch'r Rio Grande, Loveland, fm Philadelphia; Sylvia E., Oreland, fm do.

Sloop Nancy Jane, Gardner, fm Cold Spring; Edward Rodgers, fm Harwich.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sch'r Thames, Cozzens, arrived at Vera Cruz June 3d from Baltimore.

Brig Samuel Brown, Thatcher, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 17th for this port.

Sch'r Warsaw, Burdick, was adv. at New Orleans 11th, for Havana, part of cargo engaged.

Sch'r Cabot, Thompson, cl'd at New Orleans the 10th for Tampico.

Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, cl'd at New Orleans 28th ult. for Havana.

Brig Perfect, Gardner, arr. at New Orleans the 14th fm Tampico.

Brig Henry Cole, cl'd at New Orleans 10th inst. for New York.

Brig Gen. Cobb, Taylor, arr. at New Orleans the 11th from Point McDonald.

Sch'r Alexander, Hammond, cl'd at New Orleans 10th inst., for Balize, Honduras.

Sch'r Martha, Cozzens, cl'd at New Orleans 13th for Pensacola.

Ship Marianna, Phillips, arr. at Havre 26th ult. from New York.

Ship Palestine, Mumford, cl'd at New Orleans 13th for New York.

Brig Myrtle, A. Sweeney, was at Havana the 6th. Arr. at New Bedford 23d, ship Liverpool, Wilcox, N. W. Coast, Port Otway, Chile, Feb. 17th, with 2000 bbls (99 sp) oil, 6000 lbs of bone.

NEWPORT BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend will be paid at this Bank on and after the 1st of July, 1847.

Per order, S. CAHOONE, Cashier.

June 26, 1847.]

N. E. COMMERCIAL BANK.

THE stockholders are notified that a semi-annual dividend will be paid on and after the first day of July next.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

Newport, June 21, 1847.

FOR SUMMER COATS.—

Draps d'Ete, Gold mix Cordignons, Arcadian cloth. Just received by E. W. LAWTON & SON.

June 26.

FROM BOSTON

JUST received a large assortment of beautiful DRESS GOODS, composed of the latest styles of Tarrlons, Berreges, (silk) Muslins, Lawns, Gingham, Prints, M. de Laines, and White Goods, also, a few DRESS SILKS, of the most desirable shades and styles, at lower prices than ever before offered.

P. MOREY, 154 Thames street.

June 26.]

TRICOLOUR MATTING AND BROWN MATTING.

Of a late importation, at the old price, for sale by E. W. LAWTON & SON.

June 26.

PERIODICAL, NEWSPAPER, & Stationary Depot.

STOKES & BROTHER, (Successors to Colon & Advance,) Address 23, 29, 30, 31, ARCADE, PHILADELPHIA.

All persons who enclose 25 cents or upwards, post paid, with an order for any Periodical or publication they may want, will receive, in addition, any one of the following six Premiums they may specify.

Shinning It; a Tale of a Tape Cutter, 124 cts. Letters from the Shores of the Baltic; 'New World' edition, 124 cts.

An Expose; John W. Simmes vs. McEwen and Shea, 124 cts.

Florida Recollections, by Mrs. Ellis, 124 cts. John Manesty, the Liverpool Merchant, 124 cts. The Conspirator; a Novel, 'New World' edition, 124 cts.

Stokes & Brother keep always on hand a general assortment of PLAIN & FANCY STATIONARY, and are constantly in receipt of all NEW PUBLICATIONS, both of Europe and the United States. They receive subscriptions for all the Periodicals and Newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are prepared to sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Agents and the Trade supplied at Publishers' prices.

June 26, 1847.

REMOVAL.

BENJAMIN MARSH 3d,

HAVING removed to Store No. 153 Thames street, next door north of

